

FOR SALE,
Land, in Stafford coun-
ties above Aquia, containing
said land is well watered and
and has on it all the necessary
for a family. The terms of
one third in hand, and the other
two annual installments. Bonds,
curry, will be required. For
apply to the subscriber on the
John Bronaugh, Dumfries.
William Bronaugh,
31st March.

DIVIDEND.
MRS SMITH, late a Bankrupt,
creditors, in a Commission of
y, awarded and issued forth a-
th, formerly of Dumfries, in
de William, and State of Vir-
intend to meet at their office,
JAMES PARK, in the town of
on Monday, the 14th day of
o'clock in the forenoon, to
vidend of the estate and affi-
davit, when and where the cre-
ditors already proved their debts,
red to prove the same, or they
the benefit of the said dividend,
then substantiated will be dis-

Brundige, Assignee.
March. [20] 44th
RT GRAY,
er, King Street;
on Philadelphia, the follow-
ing
BLE BOOKS:
Dictionary of the United
America, by Joseph Scott, au-
States Gazetteer, &c. &c.
s and Observations, by Ben-
The second edition revised
author.

ical Journal, part 1st of vol.
Smith Barton, M. D.
on Physico-Medico impro-
ete Treatise on Electricity,
lice, with original Experi-
tion.
of the American Revolution,
Geography.
omphon; from the "Classic
Dallas's Reports,
dence, &c. &c.
L S O,
School Books and Writing-

region of Militia,
Birth of Columbia.
mation of those who
engage as Militians to
exed fession of the militia
Trumpeter is wanted, and
h the Fife, to whom good
Apply to Majors Robert
one, either of the Captains

JOHN MCKINNEY,
Lieut. Col. Com-
26.
is further enabled, That
of enquiry shall have power
for a term of years, to the
of companies, battalions and
cessors in office, at the call
number of boys and young
of their parent or other
they in their discretion may
purpose of being instructed
of military music, and
when they may be com-
several companies, battal-
and the father of any youth
d, otherwise subject to be
empt from all duty in the
ion so bound may continue
o which he would other-
toring his apprenticeship as
several legionary counts of
division from time to time
ntenance, and properly in-
to, to be paid from the
ines imposed by this act;
officers of legions, shall
and fifters and other militi-
legions, to meet at the
that commissioned officers
for the purpose of being
inspector, or other officers
in their respective branches
purpose the commanding of-
they employ such person or
think proper and capa-
drummers and fifers, and
person to be employed by
of the legion, to be al-
on as the legionary com-
prize, and each drum-
official, unless an appen-
during the time they are
er day, to be paid out of
nces.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1866.

[No. 1571]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.
[Particulars of which will be expressed in the
bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which, on limitation and
the prices of which are established, can at any
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The BRIG

MARY & ALLEN,

Edward Dodge, Master,

Burthen 136 tons, in excellent or-

der and well found. For terms enquire of

Lewis Debois, Alexandria,

or,

Allen & Francis Dodge,

George Town.

April 7.

WILL BE LANDED,

On THURSDAY next,

On Colonel Ramsey's wharf, from on board the

Schooner HILAND, JOHN YEATON, and for

sale, by

R. Young & W. Yeaton,

55 hogheads Muscovado Sugar

50 do. Molasses

400 bags Guadalupe Green Coffee

Alfa in Store,

50 boxes and 40 barrels white and brown

Sugars

50 boxes Havana Segars

10 tons of Potash, and

500 Spanish Hides,

April 8.

22w

Clover Seed.

[Warranted of the best quality]

Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for

sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamelson.

Who have just received,

60 barrels old Rye Whiskey

5000 lbs. Green Coffee

20 boxes fine Sallad Oil

20 boxes Chocolate

1000 lbs. heavy Pepper

20 boxes fresh Mustard

A few bales Tennessee Cotton

400 reams Wrapping Paper,

March 12.

4

REMOVAL.

T. CRAMER has removed his Store

nearby to Morris Tavern, where he offers for

sale, general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

NOTICE.

John Horsburgh & Robert Calder

HAVE entered into partnership and removed

to the Store corner of King and Royal

streets, where they have have for sale a general

assortment of DRY GOODS, and daily expect a

further supply.

Horsburgh & Calder.

April 2.

24w

JAMES SANDERSON

HAS RECEIVED

A few cases of excellent

CLOVER SEED,

Which is warranted fresh.

3000 lbs. best green Martinique

Coffee

20 barrels New England Rum

20 barrels Whiskey

A few bales upland Georgia Cotton

300 lbs Irish Linens

1 bale brown ditto.

Also on Hand,

British Sall Canvas; German Oznaburgs;

and as usual, a general assortment of the best

Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

March 24.

FOR SALE.

A Negro Woman, who is an ex-

cellent horse servant, with her two children;

the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16.

Enquire of the Printer.

Printing, in us various branches,

handisomely executed at this office.

The Subscriber has been ad-
mitted to the Bar of the Circuit Court
held in Alexandria, and wishes to
practice therein.

FRANCIS L. LEE.

April 5.

Wanted to Purchase.

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who
can come well recommended—from 20 to 25
years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Stewart

April 3.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made
by Joseph Neale to the subscriber, for the pur-
pose of securing the payment of a sum of money
therein named, to Peter Sheron, I will expose to
sale, (for cash) at the office house, in the town
of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April
next, at one o'clock,

An Acre of Ground,
Lying on the south side of Duke street, and
bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes
in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, Trustee.

March 31.

HENRY K. MAY

Has now landing, for sale,

65 tons Pilsener of Paris,

60 boxes Mould Candies,

20 boxes Chocolate,

50 barrels Prime Pork,

6 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,

1 league Cape Madeira Wine

In STORE,

London Particular,

London and New York Market

Particular and Cargo Tenerife

Catalonia and Claret

50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef

10 barrels Bouche

4 bales Beerboom Gurrals

1 bale Pandah Coffee

6 cases of Cheetle, of superior quality.

April 8.

A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-

York, as a Foreman. A single man would

be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller,

March 13.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any

person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situ-

ate on St. Asaph street, between King

and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Fay's

office, now occupied by Mr. Amos. Alexan-

der, will be given on the 15th March.—

Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-

sortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London Superfine Cloths

and Cambricks,

Rich Colonades and ti-

guered India Muscins

Silks, Molekins, Flo-

rentines,

Imperial, clouded and

white Marcellies,

Toiletries, Swandowns,

Flannels, 106 Blankets,

Coatings, Plains,

Kersey's, Halfhicks,

Lamb's Wool, Worsted,

Cotton and Silk Ho-

licery,

Irish & Flanders Sheet-

ings,

4 4 Irish Linens,

Shirting Cotton,

Long Lawns,

Linen Cambricks,

Dumeties, Cambricks do.

Corred Cambricks,

Lace do.

Rich Colonades and ti-

guered India Muscins

India and British Book

do.

Lace Caps & Handker-

chiefs,

Extra Silk Gloves,

Pie Nic Mitts.

Silk Cord and Buttons,

Cambrick Buttons,

Artificial Flowers and

Wreaths,

Offrich Feathers,

Italian Mantous,

Fin Indian Perfumers,

Balfas, Mamoodies,

Dowlas, Tickleberg,

Olnaburgs, Brown rolls

&c. &c.

He daily expects an additional

assortment of FINE GOODS.

Oct. 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrel
burthen, for CORK and a M&K
KST; to which immediate dispatch
will be given—the cargo being al-
ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a

few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from

New-Castle, and offers for sale, if im-
mediately applied for:

80 casks Red Lead,

35 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Logot Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received

150 bolts first quality Russian heavy

CANVASS,

1,500 pieces long and short India

NANKEENS,

For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21.

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.

JUST RECEIVED,

1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner

Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants

wharf.

March 22.

William Hodgson.

Plaster Paris—afloat.

1500 feet Oars,

At Lawra's wharf;

On board the schooner Dove, Capt.

Lawra's and Fowle,

on said wharf,

March 20.

JAMES BACON,

A fine GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in

addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin, and

Souchong

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madira,

Rufillias,

Sherry,

Lilbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters.

Mac's, Nuiings, Cloves, Calfia, Pimento

Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground

Ginger, Baker Salt for table use, Pearl Bailey,

Rice, Search, Fig Leaf, Soap, Mould

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. N. Williams. The subject now under consideration calls for a display of all the knowledge and experience of commercial men and statesmen: And although I do not profess to be of either class, yet if I should chance to bestow a mite of information, upon a subject of such vast importance to this country, it will no doubt be favorably received by this honorable committee.

The resolution now under discussion, has for its principal object the protection of the active commerce of our country: It therefore becomes us perhaps before we enter into the merits of the measure proposed, to inquire whether commerce is of itself so important to us as to demand our protection.

This first inquiry might seem unnecessary, and even extraordinary had we not witnessed so recently upon this floor the very light and trivial manner in which the commerce of this country has been treated and had we not heard the very strange opinion, that it ought to be left to take care of itself.

It is possible that the agricultural class, which embraces a very great and respectable part of the population, of our country, will look for some evidence of the benefits to be derived to them from the protected enterprise of our merchants. Those benefits however are so obvious to an attentive observer, that very little need be urged to render them apparent.—It has been justly said that agriculture and commerce, are handmaids to each other. Indeed their interest are strongly and durably interwoven.—Commerce has a direct tendency

the world the best markets for our articles of export, and by bringing back and scattering through the country, that circulating medium, which cherishes industry and sweetens the toils of the laborer. If we had not an active commerce among our own citizens it is evident that foreign merchants and nations only, would be enriched by the profits of our agriculture, would convert us into mere diggers of the soil for their benefit, and would thereby gain the means of insulting and degrading us more abundantly. The price of our produce will lessen in the proportion that we curtail the means of transporting it to the best foreign markets, and the means will assuredly be curtailed if we withdraw our protection from the enterprise of our citizens upon the ocean. Declare to foreign nations that the active commerce of this country meets no longer the fostering care of government, and you will soon hear of their tenfold insolence upon the seas; and our vessels forwarded from the enjoyment of their rights there, will find an asylum in our harbors only, where they will be left to rot. The produce of our country must share a similar fate, unless we consent to dispose of it to foreign merchants and speculators, at any price they may please to offer for it. But what is not less important, if we have a regard for morals and happiness, a horrid picture here presents itself; that moment you stagnate the vent of your grain, an extensive inland country will be inundated with whiskey and the destructive vices which flow from the free use of it.

Although important, this is far from being the most important view which may be taken of this subject. It is a conceded point, that our government must by some means or other have revenue. The greatest statesmen and patriots of this country, have united, I believe, in considering commerce as our most natural and most fruitful source of revenue and riches. It presents a mode of fiscal exaction, the most in unison with the spirit and feelings as well as the interests of the American people, that of indirect taxation. By this mode the consumers of articles of foreign growth or manufacture, contribute freely and copiously to the support of our government, and to that fund which is destined to the payment of the national debt, and this too without feeling in a great degree the weight of the contribution. But the moment we give up this source of revenue, or ex-

pose it to the cupidity and rapacity of foreign powers a resort to modes of taxation less congenial with the spirit of freedom must be inevitable. Let those who are for giving up this, look about and see what other sources of revenue our country can furnish. Experience, that mother of wisdom, has already instructed us, that excise laws are too odious in many parts of our country, to be borne; indeed this source of revenue would at best be trifling. Personal property is of a nature too occult and too liable to shift and change to become a safe and permanent source of revenue. The sale of the public lands, relied on by some, is an expedient, which on many accounts will be slow & inefficient; but if the sentiment prevails of leaving commerce to take care of itself, and my notions are correct that such a measure will paralyze the industry of the farmer, it may very justly be doubted, whether our wild lands will meet with a ready market. What then, I would ask, remains, but a land tax, to supply a fund to meet the necessary calls of our government; a tax so odious in many parts of our country, as to be one of the powerful causes of the overthrow of one administration, and if again resorted to, may possibly prove the destruction of another.

Should considerations like these, thoroughly pursued, prove insufficient to convince gentlemen, that the commerce of this country is worthy to be shielded by her protecting arm, I may despair of doing it perhaps, by any further arguments it may be in my power to adduce. But it is certainly deserving the remembrance of this honorable body, that our government, by the course it has taken, has long since pledged itself to support the rights and interests of our merchants upon the ocean. Aside of the immense revenues drawn from their enterprise and industry, we may consider the measures alone, adopted by our government to protect and guarantee their interest, by compacts with foreign nations and armaments for their defence, as having the direct effect of luring them to embark their property upon the seas with the most implicit security, and with almost a certain assurance that this protection should be continued. In short, I do not see how it can be denied that these privileges are entitled to the protection of more sacred, which are enjoyed by our fellow citizens upon land. To relinquish any of them would be taking a step towards a dastardly abandonment of our independence as a nation; and would be announcing to every people on earth, that we have become so tame and submissive that we are willing to be converted into simple tools and instruments for their use and profit, and to desert the defence of our own sacred rights. Whatever course policy or wisdom might have dictated to this nation *a priori* respecting commerce, it is evidently too late now to retrace our steps.—May we cannot do it, short of treachery towards the mercantile interest, and without rendering ourselves a subject of derision and contempt to all Europe. If we shrink on the present occasion from that bold and energetic course which the times seem to call for, what a respectable figure we shall cut in history! This will be our story. "The American nation finding her commerce in the Mediterranean pestered by the petty barbarous powers surrounding that sea; blustered and talked manfully like Bobadil in the play. Now this hero was invincible, or he would not have talked so valiantly. "Twenty more, kill 'em! Twenty more, kill them too!" But the moment their rights upon the ocean were assailed by a nation at once respectable and powerful, they meekly shrunk from the contest, and in vain did their admired executive endeavor to rally the representatives of the people, in support of the firm and dignified measures which he recommended."

If therefore it is clear, as I trust it is, that commerce is the great supporter of agriculture, that it is at the same time the most rational and most prolific source of revenue and riches to our country, and if in addition to this, government has pledged itself to a vast body of respectable citizens in every part of the United States, to protect their property legally employed in commerce; to say that this commerce shall now be left to take care of itself, of all the insulting mackeries ever offered to this nation, this appears to me the most insulting. But with many, and I do not suffer myself to doubt, with a great majority of this committee, this question may be considered as at rest: commerce is worthy of our protection. Our natural situation and the laudable enterprise of our citizens, which leads them into every sea and to every land, have made it ours, and

we cannot abandon it without being guilty of the most palpable folly.

Should any gentleman here really believe, notwithstanding the volumes of evidence which have loaded our tables to the contrary, that our commercial rights have not been injured or insulted by the British nation, I confess I should feel myself at a loss how to address him. If he will discredit what all our merchants, all our statesmen, and the best writers upon the law of nations declare to be true, I should consider him as irretrievably lost in the regions of doubts, where I should be disposed to leave him in the undisturbed enjoyment of his own gloomy imagination. Indeed so clear does this subject appear to me, that I fear it will be wasting time even to state a grievance so well known to all.—G. Britain has for many years stiled herself mistress of the ocean. And in truth it cannot be denied that she has erected upon that element a colossus of power which overlooks and would overawe all the nations of the globe. "Rule Britannia" is an old song of her singing; and I have somewhere read that the ballads of a nation go far to portray, if not to form the spirit and propensities of a people. Consequently jealous of every other commercial nation this haughty queen would naturally endeavor to suppress the rapid and lofty soarings of the American Eagle. This jealousy has of course given rise to those principles which she attempts to interpolate into the laws of nations, and of which we now complain; such as; That a trade opened to neutrals by a nation at war on account of the war is unlawful: That a vessel on her return voyage is liable to capture on account of having carried on her outward voyage, contraband articles to an enemy's port. To these may be added the right which she daringly assumes and cruelly executes, of impressing persons from American bottoms, sailing under the American flag upon the high seas—and other principles not less important though totally destitute of any legal or equitable foundation, and against which this nation ought to lift up her hands to heaven by way of solemn protest. And what is alarming to all reflecting men is, that the courts of Great Britain which have hitherto stood high in the estimation of all civilized nations for integrity and for legal and political knowledge, have attempted to weave a

of nations and principles which have been recommended by that government as favorable to her interests. Now it appears to me sir, that the question is not so much whether we shall surrender to that nation those particular branches of the carrying trade, which have given rise to our disputes with her, or whether we shall be allowed to retain any free commerce upon the ocean at all. For all must see that although that nation is slow and cautious in its progress to absolute maritime sovereignty, yet her strides are firm and determined; and nothing is more certain than this, that whatever rights we resign with tame submission are gone forever. It is alarming to hear it said, and it has been said on this floor with a kind of triumph—What! shall we quarrel with a powerful nation for so trifling an object as the carrying trade? Such blindness to me is astonishing. That nation and her courts have not till lately insisted with any hope of establishing, upon principles now contended for. It is now an experiment only.—She will either advance or recede according to the spirit with which we meet her usurpations.—This is only one step in the ladder, and this ladder reaches round the globe. A nation which makes convenience and power the only rule of right and justice, will find no end to her pretensions.—To-day she finds it convenient to prohibit our carrying the surplus colonial produce in our markets to foreign countries: to-morrow she will find it convenient to prohibit the carriage of our own produce in our own bottoms, to foreign markets; and she always has power to enforce the dictates of her convenience. No sir, I would not surrender one single right which our interest and honor call upon us to defend: & more especially if by receding one step, we jeopardize all the fair features of our commerce, let us boldly contend for every vestige.

This I hope and trust we shall attempt to do, by every means which God and nature have so abundantly placed in our power. Means, which if applied with firmness and energy, will doubtless produce the desired effect. But what are these means is the question. The propositions now under consideration, or something similar in principle, meets, I am told, the approbation of our greatest and wisest statesmen. Those in this house who will take a calm

survey of our situation, I am strong in the belief, will also approve this measure, or one not much unlike it. The wisdom and penetration of the British cabinet will soon perceive, that such a measure, if adopted, is calculated to raise up among them at home and in the West Indies, a host of hungry and clamorous advocates for our rights, and they will soon see the policy, if not the necessity, of treating us with justice. But without taking some step which discovers firmness and decision on our part, I would ask what privilege we can expect to preserve, except that alone which is seldom denied to the weak and contemptible, the privilege of being plundered and insulted without reserve. To talk of offensive war is unnecessary, it is childish. The weapons within our reach are not at present warlike, though capable of wounding deeply. Some however are of opinion that this measure will lead to war. I think differently. It will in my opinion preserve peace and our commerce at the same time. We have a right surely to say to any nation that injures and offends us, that we will stop all intercourse with her, until she consents to do us justice.

But this project is to lead to measures of defence, and to a loss of revenue.—This in a degree is true. And with those who weigh national rights and honor in the same scale with dollars and cents, this may prove an insurmountable objection. But I have calculated, that our ports and harbors will not be left in their present exposed situation, even though this measure should not be adopted. I do hope at any rate that we shall find patriotism enough here to preserve us from this national disgrace. As to a loss of revenue, it will be but temporary. But our economical system forbids even this loss! Shall we suffer ourselves to be seduced by this plausible and popular, this sacred word, economy? I love economy as much as any body. But let us remember the object of this measure.—Shall we, for fear of losing a few millions of dollars devoted to the sinking fund, jeopardize that sinking fund itself? Those who are solicitous, and none can be more solicitous than myself, to pay the national debt, will prove themselves willing, I hope, to pursue the means, and the only rational means of doing it. Let economy be embraced as far as it can be, in consonance with honor and safety. This is true economy. Another sort may be

I do not pretend to have entered into a detailed account of the loss or gain of revenue, which will follow the adoption of this measure. It would be difficult to do it with accuracy, and viewing the subject as I have done, it is unnecessary. It is sufficient for me to know that the loss will be but temporary, and such as we can bear, and that the gain will be durable and honorable to our country. With respect to the various resolutions laid upon our tables relative to this subject, I have some difficulty in deciding which I would prefer. Those which affect specific articles, by laying a duty upon them, are not clear of difficulties. You cannot make a selection without materially affecting certain sections of the union. The resolution now under discussion cuts deep, but I think it deserves a preference.

It is unnecessary, sir, that any gentleman upon this floor should attempt to raise up distinctions among our citizens, or to hold up to the esteem of the community a class of men to numerous and respectable as that of our merchants. If mercantile men are envious, agricultural gentlemen, I like it, are not totally destitute of prejudices. They both labour no doubt, to preserve their profits, and the honorable gentleman from Virginia himself told us the other day, that he had not yet sold his tobacco.

Mr. Matters. I shall not deny that Great Britain has insulted us by impressing our seamen, neither shall I deny, that that nation has committed wanton aggressions and depredations on our commerce, & that commerce ought to be protected. That the resolution now under consideration, is the best course to be pursued for the interest of the nation, I shall contend again.

Restraints and prohibitions between nations have always arisen from two circumstances; the first to promote their home industry or manufactures. The liberal price of wages, joined with the plenty and cheapness of land, which induces the labourer to quit his employer and become planter or farmer himself, who rewards with the same liberality which induces his labourer to leave their employment for the same reason as the first; therefore it is impossible for manufactures to flourish in this country in our present situation.

The case in most other countries is very different, where the price of labor is low, and the rent and profit consumes the wages of the laborer, and the higher order of people oppress the inferior, which I hope never to see in this country.

It may rationally be calculated that from the eastern and middle states, will eventually come manufacturing states; some of those states

early filled with have large capital, and three hundred men peace takes place down to their no longer employed commercial speculation from that em of those capitals them to any advantage; they therefore machinery, will in manufactures years distant can have no been it is hardly is brought forward before be brought

(To be SPANISH

Saturday

DI

On the motion of Mr. the secret journal it the messen dent of the

Mr. J. Randolph

purpose which I in the first page of the had the journal of the house] I find

and before the communication from the United States which were referred to a

and that then fol committee without sage of the Presi grounded. This from the regular

journal; because of it messages, the accompanying oth

serted. I deem the character of the select committee,

to be one, than to virement of the U fair view should

the conduct of the head, and of the

I beg pardon for

ment, by governa tive department.

me, in order to the sense I enter

this motion, to en

ry of the transa place with closed.

I may not under

sage of the Presi myself at liberty,

pursued here, to contain.

It is true that

that message was

mittee. That co the members, a ge

setts, whom I do as soon as the c

that they should

the making an ap

enable the execut

I understood, tho

no expressed, that

chase of the Flori

variety of sentin

and other gentlen

whom I was on

confidential mess

there was not a sy

of the Floridas, o

ney for foreign n

not a word in it

Spain was willing

come to an amia

ation, I am strong in the
approve this measure, or
it. The wisdom and
British cabinet with soon
a measure, if adopted,
raise up among them at
West Indies, a host of
orous advocates for our
ill soon see the policy, if
of treating us with just
taking some step which
as and decision on our
what privilege we can
e, except that alone which
to the weak and con-
vilege of being plundered
our reserve. To talk of
unnecessary, it is childish.
hin our reach are not at
though capable of wound-
ing however are of opinion
re will lead to war. I
It will in my opinion
and our commerce at the
have a right surely to say
injures and offends us,
all intercourse with her,
to do us justice.
act is to lead to measures
to a loss of revenue. It
is true. And with those
onal rights and honor in
with dollars and cents, this
insurmountable objection.
that, our ports and
be left in their present ex-
even though this measure
adopted. I do hope at any
hall find patriotism enough
us from this national dis-
loss of revenue, it will be
But our economical sys-
n this loss. Shall we suf-
be seduced by this plausi-
this sacred word, econo-
nomy as much as any body,
remember the object of this
all we, for fear of losing a
dollars devoted to the sink-
ardize that sinking fund, it
ho are solicitous, and none
digious than myself, to pay
ebt, will prove themselves
to pursue the means, and
al means of doing it. Let
embraced as far as it can be,
with honor and safety. This
ny. Another sort may be
reproduce it dangerous.
end to have entered into a
of the loss or gain of re-
will follow the adoption of
It would be difficult to do
and viewing the subject
it is unnecessary. It is
e to know that the loss will
ry, and such as we can bear,
ain will be durable and ho-
country. With respect to
olutions laid upon our tables
subject, I have some diffi-
ing which I would prefer
affect specific articles, by
upon them, are not clear of
you cannot make a selection
ially affecting certain sec-
tion. The resolution now
on cuts deep, but I think it
ference.
ate, viz. that any gentleman up-
and attempt to rule up diffi-
culty, or to hold up to the o-
community a class of men to num-
ber as traitors of our merchants
are avaricious, agricultural
are not totally defective of
by both labour and capital, to pre-
y and the honorable gentleman
himself told us the other day, that
I shall not deny that Great
ed us by impressing our fears
that that nation has committed
reflections and depredations on
commerce ought to be protect-
ed under consideration, it is
pu-fue for the interest of the
prohibitions between nation
en from two circumstances: first,
their home industry or manu-
ral price of wages, joined with
heaps of land, which induce
his employer and become
himself, who rewards with
which induces his labourer to
ymment for the same reason as
is impossible for manufactur-
country in our present sit-
of other countries is very dis-
price of labor is low, and
it confines the wages of the
higher order of people oppress-
hope never to see in this

early filled with people, and many individ-
als have large capitals employed in foreign
commerce, to the amount in many instances of
two and three hundred thousand dollars cash.—
When peace takes place in Europe, and things
come down to their natural standard, and they
no longer employ that capital to advantage
in commercial speculations; they will withdraw
the same from that employment; they must make
of those capitals some where; they cannot
take them to any advantage in our public funds,
bank stock or other corporations beyond a certain
limit; they therefore by the aid of water works
and machinery, will naturally employ those ca-
pitals in manufactures, and I trust the time is not
many years distant. That is not now the case,
and can have no bearing on the present question;
it is hardly contended that the refusal
is brought forward for that purpose, it must
therefore be brought forward for some other pu-
pose.

(To be continued.)

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Saturday, April 5.

DEBATE

On the motion of Mr. J. Randolph to amend
the secret journal, by inserting in
it the message of the Presi-
dent of the 6th Decem-
ber.

Mr. J. Randolph. I rise to execute the
purpose which I intimated yesterday. On
the first page of this journal [holding in his
hand the journal of secret proceedings of
the house] I find it stated that the speak-
er laid before the house a letter and com-
munication from the President of the U-
nited States which were read, that they
were referred to a select committee, and I
find that then follows the report of that
committee without any notice of the mes-
sage of the President on which it was
grounded. This I take to be a departure
from the regular system of keeping the
journal; because I perceive in other parts
of it messages, though of a private nature,
accompanying other communications, in-
serted. I deem it not less important to
the character of those who compose the
select committee, of which I had the honor
to be one, than to the character of the go-
vernment of the U. States, that a full and
fair view should be given to the public of
the conduct of the government on the one
hand, and of the legislature on the other.
I beg pardon for using the phrase govern-
ment, by government I meant the execu-
tive department. I shall feel it incumbent
on me, in order to impress on the house,
the sense I entertain of the importance of
this motion, to enter into some little history
of the transactions which have taken
place with closed doors, in which, though
I may not undertake to say what the mes-
sage of the President contains, I shall feel
myself at liberty, according to the course
pursued here, to say what it does not
contain.

It is true that on the 6th of December
that message was referred to a select com-
mittee. That committee met, and one of
the members, a gentleman from Massachu-
setts, whom I do not now see in his place,
as soon as the committee met proposed
that they should recommend to the house
the making an appropriation of money to
enable the executive to negotiate abroad.
I understood, though it may not have been
so expressed, that the object was the pur-
chase of the Floridas. There was a great
variety of sentiment in the committee,
and other gentlemen of the committee, of
whom I was one, objected, that in the
confidential message of the President,
there was not a syllable about the purchase
of the Floridas, or an appropriation of mo-
ney for foreign negotiation, that there was
not a word in it to induce us to believe that
Spain was willing to make the sale or to
come to an amiable adjustment of differ-
ences with us; but that on the contrary, a di-
rect and opposite inference could only be
drawn from its contents.

On coming to town, and conversing
with gentlemen of this house, I was ap-
prized of the existence of a project for the
purchase of the Floridas from Spain; and
I was prepared to have considered any ex-
pressions in the executive message as hav-
ing this meaning, which could at all war-
rant it. There was such a difference of
opinion in the committee that they came
to no direct conclusion. Circumstances of
an imperious nature called me to Balti-
more; where I said, I think, six days.
On my return on Saturday, I found, from
the information of a gentleman from Ma-
ryland (Mr. Nicholson) that there had
been considerable excitement in conse-
quence of the committee not reporting.
Without even changing my clothes or go-
ing to my lodgings, I immediately met the
committee, and it was agreed to write to

the secretary of war, and learn from him
the number of troops necessary to protect
the southern frontier from Spanish inroad
and insults. But although in the public
message of the president at the opening of
the session, we heard much of Spanish
outrages and insults, and though the pri-
vate message held a language in conso-
nance with the public, I found a backward-
ness in the head of the war department,
and generally of the executive government
on taking a decided attitude as to Spain;
and I found what was worse before I left
town to go to Baltimore, from a conver-
sation with what has been considered the
head of the first executive department un-
der the government, that France was the
great obstacle to the compromise of Span-
ish differences; that France would not
permit Spain to come to any accommoda-
tion with us, because France wanted mo-
ney, and that we must give her money.
From the moment I heard that declaration,
all the objections I originally had to the
procedure were aggravated to the highest
possible degree. I considered it a base
prostration of the national character, to
excite one nation by money to bully another
nation out of its property, and from that
moment to the last moment of my life my
confidence in the principles of the man en-
tertaining those sentiments died, never to
live again. Well, sir, during my absence
in Baltimore, the dispatches contained in
the message of the 17th of January arriv-
ed. This I shall have occasion to mention
again. The house began to act on the
subject of our foreign relations. Gentle-
men who in select committee had declared
they considered the executive message as
a requisition to buy the Floridas, though
there was not a word in it about the Flori-
das or about money, took a different
ground in the house. They said that tho'
the executive did not recommend to con-
gress to purchase the country, yet that
they were adequate to give the busi-
ness this direction; that if they chose,
they were at liberty to do it. But un-
fortunately for this new doctrine, and
the previous one broached, and unfortu-
nately for the whole system, gentlemen
stepped forward to enforce, one gentleman
asserted that he was ready in his own per-
son to vouch that the course in question
was in consonance with the secret wishes
of the executive; and this is one of those rea-
sons which calls most imperiously for the
motion which I am about to make. What
was afterwards done the house will per-
ceive. I pass over the motion made to re-
strict the purchase to the country not in dis-
pute with Spain, & to exclude from that pur-
chase the country in dispute thereby testing
the principle, whether we are actually buy-
ing land or peace. In spite of every obstacle
—of all opposition and the contradictory
votes given, the bill was sent to the senate,
and on the next day the 17th of January,
after the business was out of our possession,
we received dispatches from our mi-
nister at London, which had arrived be-
fore Christmas. It will be recollected that
it was attempted to be insinuated by indi-
vidual members, that as much as we
received the original paper and not a copy
the dispatches had just arrived, and there
had not been time for transcribing them.
But in returning from the house I was so
well convinced to the contrary, for I had
myself received letters from London of
a contemporaneous date, that I made in-
quiry of the secretary of state, and was
told that they had been received the week
before Christmas, at the same time with
my letters.

While I am up I will undertake to rec-
tify a trivial inaccuracy, for I wish every-
thing which I state on this floor to be lit-
erally exact, which on some former occa-
sion escaped me. I said that the existence
of these dispatches was unknown to a high
cabinet minister; although it is certain that
I so understood, it is no less so that I was
mistaken. But though their existence was
not yet unknown their contents were. That
minister had no reason to believe that
they contained, on the contrary he had ev-
ery reason to believe that they did not
contain any thing relative to our differ-
ences with Spain; and as to their being sent
to the house, he knew nothing of it till af-
ter they had been received. They were
no sooner opened here than they excited
an instantaneous sensation, and produced
a declaration that the course we had taken
was wrong; they produced also an impres-
sion that it would be in vain on the sub-
ject of our differences with England to as-
sume a manly attitude towards her, if we
became the panders and caterers of the
lustful appetite of France.

The question is now reduced to this point,
whether the public shall read the secret journal
without understanding one word about it, or shall
read intelligibly. For it is impossible to decide
how far the report of the select committee is con-

sistent with the message of the President, unless
that message is also published. A difficulty may
be raised, by saying this is a confidential message.
But this is got over by the publicity given to the
proceedings on it. It was confidential, because
the proceedings on it were so. For instance; let
us suppose that the United States were preparing
for some strong and decisive measure against Spain
which it was politic to conceal from her till taken;
but as to any thing decisive in the message,
no man can contend that it contains any thing of
this nature. When I speak of the message, I
do not allude to the communications of the min-
ister of the United States with the authorities a-
gents of Spain. Though I see no reason why a
ven those should not be published, as the negotia-
tion has been entirely closed by the abortion in
which it has terminated. I however restrict my
present motion to the message.

The public, from this vague and desultory
sketch, may acquire some principles by which to
appreciate the conduct of members in this House.
They will see what members were disposed
to have adopted that course which the most au-
thentic information from Europe recommended.
They will see who were indisposed to acting
through the intervention of any foreign power,
and more especially in the shape of a bribe, and
when such a course was not asked for by the Ex-
ecutive. They will see who were these mem-
bers; and I believe there are now but few who
would be willing to take the responsibility on
themselves which properly belonged to another
department of the government; and to do all the
dirty work, which would have otherwise soiled
their fingers. They will see and beware.

Mr. J. Randolph concluded by moving that
the message of the President of the 6th of De-
cember last be printed; that it be inserted in the
journal of the secret proceedings; and that a
resolution of that journal should be printed for
the use of the members.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY, April 9.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
were on Monday, almost exclusively occupied in
discussing Mr. J. Randolph's motion to print the
message of the president of the 6th of Decem-
ber, which was the basis of the measures taken
relative to Spain.

At an early hour of the day when this subject
was called up, Mr. Blackledge moved that the
galleries should be cleared. The House con-
sented in secret sitting for a short time when the
doors were opened and the question taken by
Yeas and Nays on the point of order, whether
the decision of the Speaker was correct, viz.

"That the said message being contained in
the journal of the secret proceedings of the
House, as the same had been read in the House,
it was now in order to call for the reading of the
said message."

Yeas 47; Nays 59.

The question then occurred on the motion made
by Mr. J. Randolph on Saturday, as follows:

"That the printed supplemental journal of
secret proceedings be amended, by inserting af-
ter the word 'read' in the third line of the full
page, the message of the President of the United
States of the 6th of December last, and that a
new edition of the said journal, thus amended,
be printed for the use of the members."

On this motion a very interesting debate en-
sued, in which a pretty full view was taken by
the different speakers of the arguments urged in
secret debate. Messrs. J. Randolph, Dana, J.
Clay, Eppes, and Kelly supported, and Messrs.
Sloan, Findley, Eirk, G. W. Campbell and
Jackson opposed the motion. As we shall give
this debate with the utmost dispatch, we shall not
at present attempt even an outline of it.

About 5 o'clock the Yeas and Nays were tak-
en on the motion, which was disagreed to; Yeas
44; Nays 74.

On TUESDAY, a motion was made by Mr.
J. Randolph, to print the letter addressed to, and
the report received from, the Secretary of War,
which is referred to in the report of the select
committee on Spanish affairs, which was dis-
agreed to; Yeas 43.

NORFOLK, April 4.

Arrived, ship Monticello, Wilson, from
Liverpool.

Brig Ranger, Bradley, 21 days from Ja-
maica.

Schr. Experiment, Nash, 38 days from
Tobago.

Brig Edward and Charles, Pettingill, 63
days from Teneriffe.

Left there the ship Catharine, of New
York, repairing damages occasioned by
being run foul of by the schooner industry,
Kennedy, of New York, and was to sail
in 5 days; Venilla, Davis, of Boston, dis-
charging; schr. Industry, Kennedy, re-
pairing damages occasioned as above men-
tioned.

Spoke, Feb. 13, in lat. 23, 46, long. 52,
schooner Friendship, from Kennebeck bound to
St. Thomas, out 13 days. March 17, in lat.
35, long. 67, ship Herndon, Hughes, from the
Spanish Main bound to Boston, out 50 days.—
20th, in lat. 34, long. 69, schooner Mercury,
Swift, of Ipswich, from Wilmington, (N. C.)
bound to Boston, out 20 days. In lat. 26, 37,
long. 71, brig Hannah, of and from New York,
bound to New Orleans, out 3 days.

The ship Hope, Smith, from Boston, bound to
New Orleans, 28 days out, was spoken on the
8th of March, in lat. 26, 30, long. 86.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, April 10.

The foolish and absurd conduct of a large ma-
jority of the members of the Virginia legisla-
ture, at their last session, in declaring to the
world their "confidence in the wisdom, virtue
and firmness of the President of the United
States," is becoming daily more and more appa-
rent.

Setting altogether aside the many, it is to be
feared, well grounded accusations preferred a-
gainst that perfidious, several years ago, and
which unfortunately have not been refuted, in a
satisfactory manner, either by himself or his ad-
mirers; recent transactions have brought to light
such a scene of arrogance, weakness and dupli-
city in the "cabinet," or "no cabinet," of which
he is the *primum mobile*,—the mammoth by whose
tail the political squarrels in court favor ascend
to the summit of their wiliness, and from thence
view the boundaries of the newly acquired "land
of promise,"—that every honest man of sane
mind must, at least, *doubt* whether these charac-
teristics belong to him.

The wavering, unstable federalists who recently
ly "for a host of postage" told their birthright,
and followed out his pacific, greatly doubt.

The poor, despicable, time-serving trimmers,
who, in the day of difficulty and trial, sink into
a corner, more as the head of Niles, licking
their lips for the scrapings of the pot, are now
betraying, sadly to doubt.

The enlightened republicans do more than
doubt—they acknowledge that the head of Ja-
cobinism and democracy had, at first, like the
Trojan horse, a specious appearance both of in-
tegrity and bravery; but if they had known that
he carried in his belly political debts and dyspep-
sia to all those who should at any time manifest
an honest opposition to his wayward fancies, they
would not have broken down their walls to give
him admittance.

Montevideo taken by the British.

Advice is received at the Island of Cu-
ba, by a packet from Old Spain, that Mon-
tevideo, on the River La Plata, is taken in
possession of by the British, and that their
force amounted to 18,000 troops—the com-
manding officer on this expedition was not
named at Cuba, when our informant re-
ceived this intelligence.

(Nassau paper.)

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

5th April, 1806.

Ordered, That Samuel Harper, Joseph Dean,
and Daniel M'Lean, be commissioners to super-
intend an election to be held at the house of Fre-
derick Shock, in ward No. 1, on Wednesday, the
15th day of the present month for the purpose of
electing two members in the Common Council
for said ward, in place of William Harper and
Daniel M'Lean, resigned.

Tell. JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

ON WEDNESDAY,

23d of APRIL.

Will be sold, at the coffee-house in Alexandria,
by public sale, under the authority of the court,
which case due notice will be given.

400 Acres of first rate Bottom
Land.

Lying in the 10,000 acre tract, on the river
Kenhawa, and part of the estate of the late
General Washington.

THIS land is supposed to be equal in qua-
lity to any whatever, and the smallness of
the quantity in the lot proves its value in com-
parison with others; the whole lot, of which
this is one third, being 1200 acres.

As the remaining interest of a Legatee, in
the property yet unsold, belonging to said estate,
the interest thereon being one third of a share,
and if said is not sufficient to meet the demand,
the commissions arising from the services of an
executor.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Any infor-
mation may be had from the subscriber, who is
authorized to treat at private sale.

Philip G. Marteller,

April 10.

Received, this Day.

And for Sale, on very low terms.

15 hogheads first quality Muscovado
Sugar.
2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains,
afforted.

James Sanderfon.

April 9.

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

2000 bushels coarse Turk's-Island
SALT.

20 hhds Muscovado Sugar;
10 bags Black Pepper;
3 trunks Cheffers and Pocket Hand-
kerchiefs;

500 Spanish Hides;
Teas, &c. &c.

A L S O,

A few bushels Seed Potatoes.
March 25. gawgw

ROBERT GRAY

Has lately received
A Consignment of Books,
FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Among which are the following Friends' Books:
Barley's Apology,
Life of Lady Gaius,
Ellwood's Sacred History,
Life of Thomas Story,
Life of Samuel Bowens,
Life of John Gierstan,
Life of Margaret Lucas,
Try's Poem,
Ellwood's Daughters,
John Richardson's Life,
Collection of Memorials of Friends,
Life of Mary Piesley, &c. &c.
March 31.

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *MacLeod & Lumson*, Painters, of Alexandria, was dissolved the 20th instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same are requested to come forward and settle as speedily as possible, as it is desirable to close the concern, to either of the subscribers.

Daniel MacLeod,
John Lumson.

March 21.

DANIEL MACLEOD, PAINTER.

Continues in the same house where MacLeod and Lumson formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Mandeville and Jun. King, Street; where he carries on the Sign, Traff-painting, and Ornamental Painting; Gilding and Enameling, Framing and Cleaning Pictures; Mosaic Aprons, Colors for Regiments, Marble, and all kinds of Wood imitated.

Also has for Sale,

Oils, Turpentine, Putty & Paints of all kinds, dry and ground in oil; Window and Picture Glazs, of various sizes; which he will sell reasonable for cash.

March 21.

REMOVAL.

JOHN LUMSDON,

Has removed to the lower end of King Street, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Young's Store, where he intends carrying on the House Painting and Glazing business as usual, and will keep for sale, a regular assortment of Paints and Oil, together with Window and Picture Glazs, of various sizes.

March 21.

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.

THE subscriber, impressed with a lively sense of gratitude, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto experienced from the citizens of Alexandria, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the same; and respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business in that commodious and central stand, on Royal Street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. L. J. J. where he intends carrying on the Loaf Bread Baking business extensively, and flatters himself from his knowledge and experience in the above business, to render general satisfaction. His present assortment of bread is as follows:—The 20 cent loaf, 5 lbs.—10 cent loaf, 2 1/2 lbs.—5 cent loaf, 1 1/4 lbs.—and the 3 penny loaf 1 lb.—made of choice superfine flour.

Edward Lee.

March 19.

Musical Instrument Manufactory.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of making and repairing Instruments; and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.

For tuning a Grand Piano Forte,	2 00
Do, Harpsichord,	2 00
If quilling do,	5 00
Square Pianos, (imported)	1 50
Do, American manufacture,	1 00
Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—	extra charge.

If called on to go in the country—additional charge, according to the time and distance.

As it is troublesome booking and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers.

March 8.

FOR SALE.

An elegant three story Brick House, on the corner of King and Columbus Streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. **YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES** will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. George Denzale, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.

Nicholas Vofs.

February 10.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST.

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and
Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow Fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Colic, Colic, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills,
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colics and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the decay in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth; it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in powder boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir
Or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infalible remedy for
the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.
Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; patent vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oils; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms, or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, from *Thomas E. Elzey* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Elzey to Daniel M. Cary Chichester, will be exposed to public sale, on that part of the premises now in the tenure of Mr. John Barnes, on SATURDAY the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

ADJOINING EACH OTHER.

Containing about 500 acres, situate in the county of Fairfax, on the north fork of Potomac Run, about 3 miles from Fairfax court-house.

Doddridge Pitt Chichester.

March 28.

law 41

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of BULL & Co. late of the city of Alexandria, having been heretofore dissolved, all persons having any demands against said company are requested to present the same to Mr. William Bartleman, of the same place, who will forward them to the subscribers for settlement.

MANAEN BULL,

(for self)

ROBERT LEMON, &

SETH GRIFFITH,

Laurel (Del.) Feb.

24, 1806.

[Ap. 2.]

law 39

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

MOUNT-EAGLE,

The beautiful COUNTRY SEAT of the late Lord Fairfax—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansion-House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthfulness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to *William Herbert, Esq.* of this town, or to the Subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16.

law

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to close his administration.

William Denzale.

Fairfax County, March 8.

law 8

NOTICE.

Those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of *Powell and Denney*, as well as *Denney and Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indifferently.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorized to receive and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30.

law

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax Street, near Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hoar. Apply to Mr. J. B. Tucker. As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax Street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 31 day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805.

(Dec. 10.)

law

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

(Price 50 Cents.)

THE ART OF COOKERY,

MADE EASY AND BREVITY

By MRS. GLASS.

Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be known by a cook. Directions for Soups, Broths, Potatoes, Pies, Cakes, Sauces, Fluffs, Pickles, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern and full list of every material in the year. There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

SPANISH HIDES.

1000 Spanish Hides of excellent quality, just received, and for sale by

John Tucker.

April 9.

Now Landing.

From Schooner Fame, from New York, and for sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

30 Barrels prime Pork,

20 do, do, Bee.

Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,

5 bales Beerboon Guirahs,

500 pieces yellow Nankeens,

In Store,

Imperial,

Young Hyson, } TEAS.

Hyson Skin }

Russia and Ravens Duck,

Calk and box fresh Raisins,

Ground Ginger,

Muscovado Sugar in barrels,

Double refined lard do.

200 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a superior quality, for the West India market,

30 boxes Chocolate,

50 barrels New England Rum,

8 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,

10 rolls mill'd Lead,

600 pair mens' coats and fine Shoes,

WANTED,

A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9.

NEW PLAYS.

For Sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller,

King Street.

The Ocean Spectre, an entire new, grand Melo Drama in five acts.

The Venetian Outlaw, a Drama in five acts.

The Sixty third Letter a Musical Farce.

The Will for the Deed, a Comedy in three acts, by Thomas Dibden.

Too Many Cooks, a Musical Farce in two acts, by J. Kennedy, author of Raising the Wind, Matrimony, &c. &c.

Family Quarrels, a Comic Opera, in three acts, by T. Dibden.

ON HAND

Carr's Northern Summer.

Stranger in France.

Wakfield's Family Loaf, through Great Britain and Ireland.

Pennsylvania Farmer.

Gifford's residence in France.

Mayor's Voyages and Travels, twenty-four vols. (all)

Universal History, twenty-five vols. (bound)

Select British Classics, thirty-nine vols. (all)

Anacharist's Travels, four vols. (tail and gilt)

Pinkerton's Modern Geography, two vols. and Atlas.

Tindal's continuation of the history of England, from the Revolution to the accession of King George the

second, two volumes, folio.

Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

Ferguson's Rome.

Rollin's Ancient History, ten vols. with maps and plates.

Hood's translation of Orlando Furioso, from the Italian.

of Ludovico Ariosto, five vols. (all gilt)

Revised Code of Virginia Laws.

Debates of the Virginia Convention, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Hening's New Virginia Justice.

Letters of Curial, by John Thompson, of Petersburg.

Letters of the Br. J. J.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Darwin.

Darwin's Temple of Nature.

An extensive assortment of English and Latin School Books, Blank account books, Playing Cards, Paper Hangings, Stationery, &c. &c.

N. B. Book binding of every description done at a short notice and on reasonable terms.

February 24.

SEEDS.

Both of English & American growth.

The former imported this fall per the ship *Star*.

perdick, captain Wells, via Norfolk.

among which are—

Early York Cabbage, Early Dwarf do, Early

Screw do, Early Sugarloaf do, Early Battersea

do, Large Imperial do, Large Sagittol do,

Large Flat Dutch do, Red do, Green and Yellow

Savoy do, Bruffel Sprouts, Green and

Red Borecole, Colliflower, Broccoli, &c. &c. Also,

Rye Grass, Lucern, Burnett, Orchard Grass,

Red Clover, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Store

do, Hanover do, Yellow do, White Norfolk do,

Rape, Maw, Carriander, Caraway, Dill, An-

nised Canary Seed, Double Yellow Hyacinth

Roots, Fine Durham, Flower of Mustard, Split

Peas, Garden Rokes, Hoes, Reels and Lines,

Garden Beers and best Paving Knives. On hand

a quantity of Lombardy Poplar of all sizes and

a variety of Flowering Shrubs, and Roots, on

reasonable terms.

Also,

An elegant assortment of ear and plain Glass,

China, and Queens ware, Flower Pots of all

kinds.

He likewise keeps Liquors, Groce-

ries, Spices, Powder and Shot, Fig Blue, Starch,

Barley, Rice, Soap, Candles, Salt Petre, Alum,

Pearl Ash, Segars, best Rappee Snuff, chewing

and smoking Tobacco.

Also for Sale,

The American Gardener, and Kennedy's

Treatise on Gardening.

February 17.

drw. law 10

PRINTED DAILY

BY SAMUEL SNOWLEN.